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acter and yet having spirit enough to defend its honor and liberty. Huntington, who was a graduate of Yale, observed intelligently the army life about him, and in his position as captain and major came in constant touch with the soldiers of the continental time. Although the piety of the New England soldier made him trust that he was "fighting the Lord's battles, and rendered him ready for any infliction which God in his all wise judgment chooses to inflict," yet the neglect of the army by the non-combatants at home drove him into a "fearful passion." You "feed us with promises," he writes, and "clothe us with filthy rags" and "hold your purse strings as though you would damn the world rather than part with a dollar." The soldiers come to him daily with letters from their wives and children at home saying that they are neglected, starving, and freezing. He writes that he is in rags, and has lain for forty hours on the rain-soaked ground. He is ashamed that he was born in America. Serving with the French army where the officers live in luxury, he is invited to their tables but cannot accept because he cannot return their hospitality. On the lack of discipline and want of steadfastness in the "embattled farmers" he descants on every page. "The British regulars make headway wherever they choose, and the American militia behave like rascals." The volunteers leave when their time is out, "though their eternal salvation was to be forfeited." "The persuasion of a Cisero would not keep them," and "the Niagra Falls would as soon kindle a fire" as their patriotism. One would think to read these letters that the colonial mother did not raise her boy to be a soldier.

C. H. VAN TYNE

The voyage of the first Hessian army from Portsmouth to New York, 1776. [Heartman's historical series, no. 3.] (New York: Charles Fred. Heartman, 1915. 31 p. \$1.00)

This translation from the German of A. Phister is a remarkably vivid account of the experiences at sea of the Hessian army brought to America by the British government. We should have more confidence in it if we knew that the translation had been the work of a properly trained scholar. We have not compared it with the original, for only a scholar would be interested in the comparison, and he would go to the original. As mere good reading the little booklet can be recommended. The description of a storm is that of a landsman, and is therefore the more appealing to us who are not nautical. England's sea power in that day is made to appear very real, when we are told that a Danish and two Swedish ships passing through the fleet lowered their flags and a sail of the middle mast as soon as they were in the distance of a shot. The sanitary measures of the eighteenth century navy are told with interest-

ing details. "The most careful cleanliness, the daily scrubbing of the decks, the frequent cleaning of the cabins and rooms, the washing and disinfecting with steaming vinegar, the pumping in of fresh air and the airing of the bedding on decks" all fail, however, to prevent disease. "Scurvey was developed as a result of tainted humors, for which the drinking of sea-water was used as a medicine, and also the chewing of tobacco." We have our doubts as to the efficiency of the British admiralty when we are told that "the water which in the whole fleet had been stored in new oaken casks became undrinkable, and became finally putrid. The beds of the soldiers were broken up in the storms; camp kettles and canteens were smashed; tents, clothing apparel, even the cartridges had been destroyed by the rats, which finally had even gnawed through the water casks." Of this kind of information about the transportation of soldiers a distance of 3,000 miles there is an abundance, and no student of the revolution can afford to neglect this work of an observer who possessed not a few literary gifts.

C. H. VAN TYNE

The diplomacy of the war of 1812. By Frank A. Updyke, Ph. D., Ira Allen Eastman professor of political science, Dartmouth College. [The Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history, 1914.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1915. 493 p. \$2.50)

From two points of view the publication of this volume is timely. It makes its appearance in the centennial year after the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and the United States; moreover, contemporary issues and events growing out of the world war now raging are strongly reminiscent of some of those pertaining to our second struggle with Great Britain.

The volume embodies the Albert Shaw lectures in diplomatic history delivered at Johns Hopkins University in 1914. In eleven chapters and 478 pages the author offers a comprehensive treatment of his subject, beginning with an account of the causes of the war and closing with a chapter on the settlement of the various boundary and other disputes between the two nations which were not disposed of in the treaty of Ghent. Thus the discussion of the vexed Newfoundland fisheries dispute is carried down to the arbitration award by the Hague tribunal, and the establishment of the permanent mixed fishery commission in our own day.

The fundamental cause of the war is found to be "the irreconcilable conflict of the British navigation acts with the commercial development of the United States." To the discussion of this topic two chapters, entitled "Impressment" and "Neutral trade," are devoted. A third chapter deals with the declaration of war and with the peace proposals.